

Negroes, Colonization of - 1933.

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Denies 'Back to Africa'

Movement Aids Negroes

To the Editor: "The back to Africa Movement" as quoted in Sunday's Free Press, makes sensational reading matter, but when explored thoroughly proves to be simply a dream of would-be fortune tellers and fortune hunters who sleep with both eyes open. As to the Negro migration back to Africa as an old aid in solving our present day problems—or I might say the race question in America—it would be like asking the American Jew to leave the land of Golden Opportunity and migrate back to Egypt. While racial prejudice is a fact, yet we cannot solve it by going back to Africa nor pointing out its injustices.

If the Negro does not fit into the pattern of the United States it's the fault of the white race because he makes the pattern and he makes the laws regardless of chicanery.

J. W. RAWLINS.

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JAN 7 1933

J. S. NEGRO EXODUS

TO AFRICA, GERMAN

TO AMERICA ASKED

Berlin Prophet Sure His Plan

Would Solve All of Europe's Ills

By ALBION ROSS

Evening Post Foreign Service

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BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Africa is to be

raised from darkness by a general im-

migration of American Negroes and

America is to be given a dominantly

German population—this is the latest

panacea for Europe's ills to attract at-

tention in this capital of Europe's

program makers and politico-economic

prophets of salvation. Its originator

is Herr Fritz von Truetschler who is

leader of an independent movement

to recover German control of the for-

mer German colonies.

PASADENA, CAL.

POST

MAR 15 1933

American-Governed State In Africa Urged By Race

Started in Pasadena, a movement to colonize American Negroes in an American-governed African state is rapidly reaching the status of a national organization. Pasadena Negroes conceived the plan and movement would be unlimited, he de-

formed the American Negro African Movement, which was explained by James M. Jones, Carl Echols and R. A. Garrison at the Friendship Baptist Church Sunday.

Acceptance of African land in-a prosperous future based upon a trade with the mother country, said Mr. Jones. One white congressman and leaders of the colored race have in-

can state for American Negroes is urged by the movement. Mr. Jones, secretary, said. Given free transportation, Amer-

ican Negroes would migrate to the state, where their chances for group development and improve-

Herr von Truetschler is discouraged by the small profits that the former colonies are reported to be bringing their present masters. His slogan is "Africa for the Africans." All nations, according to Von Truetschler, should abandon their African colonies, but, on a condition. This is that the American Negroes take over the responsibility for the fate of the continent. The first step in this direction Von Truetschler proposes to take by calling a world conference of Negroes.

Would Send Germans Here

The high point in the plan from the German standpoint is reached asserts Von Truetschler, with the question of replacing the twelve million American Negroes who, he expects, will be only too glad to return to their old home. The solution of the labor difficulties that might be experienced as a result of such a mammoth emigration, Herr von Truetschler finds quite simple. Twelve million fresh Germans shall be sent to America to join the thirty million Americans of German descent who are already in the United States.

The first result: Germany would be freed of twelve million excess population and even the implacable Clemenceau's famous remark was only to the effect that there are twenty million too many Germans. The second result: the overwhelmingly large racial group in the population of the United States would be German or of German descent. Herr von Truetschler is convinced that with twelve million fresh recruits to aid them, the German element in America would "assert its cultural rights."

The program is somewhat indefinite at this point but there is good evidence that the fundamental idea is to create within the United States a "minority" of the variety found in Eastern European countries. German political and economic influence in the United States is to be strengthened. The asserted "unfortunate tyranny" of the "numerically negligible" Anglo-Saxon element in the American population is to be checked.

Nationalists Back Plan

In this plan to make of the United States a battlefield between language and racial minorities, Herr von Truetschler has the support of a considerable number of ultra nationalist organizations in Germany, including the National Socialist Party.

In particular the group of former officers connected with the politically insignificant Social Monarchist Party have started a definite campaign to create among German Americans the conviction that they constitute a

separate and threatened portion of the American people. It is their belief that such a program is the best guarantee against the possibility that the United States might take part in another war with Germany.

A variety of reports appearing in the nationalist and religious press recently prove fairly conclusively that the effort to "reclaim" the German-born citizens of the United States has met with decisive defeat. A number of German-American organizations according to statements published in Berlin, have already informed the American representatives of the movement that they are anything but welcome. The National Socialist organs have stopped printing news of their American "Storm battalions" and the Social Monarchist Party which seems to have been a secret branch of Adolf Hitler's party organization exists now only in the form of an office in Berlin.